

Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited Interim Financial Information Disclosure Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2006

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The directors are pleased to announce the consolidated interim results of Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries for the six months ended 30 June 2006.

2006 First Half Results

Profit before taxation increased by 49 per cent from HK\$2,481 million to HK\$3,691 million. Net interest income grew by 24 per cent to HK\$4,254 million. Net fee and commission income was up 6 per cent on the equivalent period. Total operating income increased by 14 per cent to HK\$6,184 million.

Operating expenses increased by 5 per cent over the corresponding figure in 2005 to HK\$2,595 million. The decrease in impairment losses and allowances on loans and advances of HK\$598 million due to the recovery in the first half of 2006.

After taking into account of taxation, profit after taxation was HK\$3,054 million, an increase of 47 per cent over the HK\$2,076 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2005.

Basis of Preparation

The interim financial information disclosure statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies adopted in the 2005 annual financial statements.

In accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standards 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", the financial statements have been prepared on a consolidated basis.

Statement of compliance

In preparing the interim results for the first half of 2006, the Bank has fully complied with the disclosure standards set out in the "Interim Financial Disclosure by Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA").

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED Consolidated Income Statement

ended 0 June 2006	ended 30 June 2005 5,053
	5,053
8,965	.,
(4,711)	(1,628)
4,254	3,425
1,818	1,670
(365)	(302)
1,453	1,368
467	499
17	220
(7)	(71)
1,930	2,016
6,184	5,441
(1,311)	(1,167)
(375)	(513)
(909)	(792)
(2,595)	(2,472)
3,589	2,969
115	(483)
_	(5)
9	_
(22)	
3,691	2,481
(637)	(405)
3,054	2,076
3,053	2,068
1	8
3,054	2,076
	3,054 3,053

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June	At 31 December
	2006	2005
Assets		
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	5,954	5,764
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	15,910	39,625
Hong Kong SAR Government certificates of indebtedness	19,871	19,321
Trading assets	27,073	19,773
Advances to customers	177,034	168,876
Amounts due from immediate holding company	45,441	32,310
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	9,128	4,948
Available-for-sale securities	56,443	39,866
Interest in an associate	948	959
Fixed assets	3,241	2,807
Intangible assets	811	845
Deferred tax assets	104	121
Other assets	3,488	1,945
	365,446	337,160
Liabilities Hong Kong SAR currency notes in circulation	19,871	19,321
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	8,202	8,723
Deposits from customers	268,019	247,663
Trading liabilities	18,070	14,587
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	7,379	5,153
Certificates of deposit issued	3,983	5,178
Amounts due to immediate holding company	1,909	5,067
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	122	69
Current taxation	859	430
Deferred tax liabilities	25	25
Other liabilities	6,768	3,706
Subordinated liabilities	3,724	3,781
	338,931	313,703
Equity		
Share capital	3,901	3,901
Reserves	22,562	19,505
Trease ves		
Shareholders' equity	26,463	23,406
Minority interests	52	51
	26,515 	23,457
	365,446	337,160

1. Taxation		
The charge for taxation in the consolidated income state	ment comprises:	
Figures in HK\$m	6 months ended 30 June 2006	6 months ended 30 June 2005
Hong Kong profits tax	620	412
Deferred taxation	17	(7)
	<u>637</u>	405
Placements with banks and other financial instit	utions	
Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Maturing within one month	13,751	31,775
Maturing between one month and one year	2,159	7,850
	15,910	39,625
3. Trading assets		
Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Certificates of deposit held	2,388	3,238
Other trading assets	24,685	16,535
	27,073	19,773

Additional Information

Figures in HK\$m	At	At
	30 June	31 December
	2006	2005
Gross advances to customers	168,945	165,730
Trade bills	10,560	5,835
	179,505	171,565
Individual impairment losses (note 8)	(2,082)	(2,275)
Collective impairment losses	(389)	(414)
	177,034	168,876

Advances to customers analysed by industry sector and geographical area Figures in HK\$m Αt Αt 30 June 31 December 2006 2005 Gross advances for use in Hong Kong Industrial, commercial and financial 3.695 3.140 Property development Property investment 16.678 17.171 Financial concerns 8.725 8.010 Stockbrokers 579 542 Wholesale and retail trade 5.387 5.135 6.803 Manufacturing 7.904 2.956 Transport and transport equipment 4.274 Others 5,086 4,726 52.328 48.483 Individuals Advances for the purchase of flats in the Home Ownership Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme 2.002 2.178 Advances for the purchase of other residential properties 80.369 85.607 Credit card advances 9,392 9,892 Others 5,586 4,725 97.349 102.402 Total gross advances for use in Hong Kong 149,677 150,885 Trade finance 13,015 12,435 Gross advances for use outside Hong Kong 6.253 2.410 Gross advances to customers 168,945 165.730

Advances to customers by geographical area are classified according to the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, risk transfer applies when an advance is guaranteed by a party in an area which is different from that of the counterparty. As at 30 June 2006 and 31 December 2005, over 90 per cent of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' advances to customers were classified under the area of Hong Kong.

Figures in HK\$m		At 30 June 2006	31 [At December 2005
_	а	% of dvances		% of advances
Gross advances to customers which have been overdue with respect to either principle or interest for periods of:				
6 months or less but over 3 months	247	0.1%	193	0.1%
1 year or less but over 6 months	206	0.1%	417	0.3%
Over 1 year	1,998	1.2%	1,679	1.0%
-	2,451	1.4%	2,289	1.4%
Breakdown by countries				
Hong Kong	2,173		2,012	
People's Republic of China				
(excluding Hong Kong)	266		266	
Others	12		11	
_	2,451	-	2,289	

As at 30 June 2006 and 31 December 2005, there were no overdue advances to banks and other financial institutions.

7. Rescheduled advances to cus	tomers			
		At 30 June 2006		At 31 December 2005
	HK\$m	% of advances	HK\$m	% of advances
Rescheduled advances	603	0.3%	591	0.4%

Rescheduled advances are those advances which have been restructured or renegotiated because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, or the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule and for which the revised repayment terms are non-commercial to the Bank. The rescheduled advances are stated net of any advances that have subsequently become overdue for over 3 months and reported as overdue advances in note 6.

As at 30 June 2006 and 31 December 2005, there were no rescheduled advances to banks and other financial institutions.

Impaired advances

Repossessed assets

Figures in HK\$m At At 30 June 31 December 2006 2005 Gross impaired advances to customers (including trade hills) 2 908 2 919

Gross impaired advances to customers (including trade bills)

2,908
2,919

(2,082)
(2,275)

826
644

Gross impaired advances as a % of gross advances to customers
1.6%
1.7%

An allowance for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank and its subsidiaries will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms. Impaired loans will now be measured at their estimated recoverable amount with additional allowance provided if the recoverable amount (present value of estimated cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate) is lower than the net book value of the loans. Individual impairment allowances are made after taking into account the value of collateral in respect of impaired advances.

As at 30 June 2006 and 31 December 2005, there were no advances to banks which are classified as impaired advances.

9. Repossessed assets Figures in HK\$m At 30 June 31 December 2006 31 December 2005

Assets acquired for release in full or in part the obligations of the borrowers due to restructuring or the inability of borrowers to repay continue to be recorded as "advances to customers" in the balance sheet until the assets are realised. If the estimated realisable value of the assets is less than the carrying value of the obligation, the carrying value is adjusted to reflect the loss in the income statement.

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Additional Information

10. Available-for-sale securities		
Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Certificates of deposit held	452	479
Other available-for-sale securities	55,991	39,387
	56,443	39,866
11. Deposits from customers		
Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Demand deposits and current accounts	21,780	21,505
Saving deposits	102,163	96,649
Time, call and notice deposits	144,076	129,509
	268,019	247,663
12. Reserves		
Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Share premium	12,477	12,477
Properties revaluation reserve	3	3
Hedging reserve	(107)	(44)
Available-for-sale securities revaluation reserve	(132)	(86)
Pension reserve	71	(31)
Exchange reserve	11	-
Retained earnings	10,239	7,186
	22,562	19,505

The HKMA requires the Bank to maintain a minimum level of impairment allowances which is in excess of the impairment allowances required under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards. Of the retained earnings as at 30 June 2006, an amount of HK\$572 million (31 December 2005: HK\$355 million) has been reserved for this purpose.

13.	Off-balance sheet exposures		
Fig	ures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
a)	Contractual or notional amounts		
	Contingent liabilities and commitments		
	Direct credit substitutes	4,485	6,574
	Transaction-related contingencies	8,191	8,463
	Trade-related contingencies	19,474	16,503
	Other commitments	158,201	135,466
	Others	3,276	1,802
		193,627 	168,808
	<u>Derivatives</u>		
	Exchange rate contracts	568,037	416,167
	Interest rate contracts	46,189	26,880
	Others	242	54
		614,468 	443,101
		808,095	611,909

Contingent liabilities and commitments are credit-related instruments which include acceptances, letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The risk involved is similar to the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client default. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contract amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

The above derivatives transactions are undertaken by the Bank and its subsidiaries in the foreign exchange, interest rate and equity markets. The notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding and do not represent amounts at risk.

13. Off-balance sheet exposures (Cont'd)

b) Replacement costs and credit risk weighted amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments and contracts

The replacement costs and credit risk weighted amounts of the above off-balance sheet exposures, which do not take into account the effects of bilateral netting arrangements, are as follows.

Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006		At 31 Decemb	per 2005
	Replacement cost	Credit risk weighted amount	Replacement cost	Credit risk weighted amount
Contingent liabilities and commitments	_	14,799	_	15,804
Exchange rate contracts	2,683	1,276	2,894	1,312
Interest rate contracts	359	190	125	104
Others	2	8		1
	3,044	16,273	3,019	17,221

The replacement cost represents the cost of replacing all contracts which have a positive value when marked to market and which have not been subject to any bilateral netting arrangements.

Credit risk weighted amount refers to the amount as computed in accordance with the Third Schedule to the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance on capital adequacy and depends on the status of the counterparty and maturity characteristics.

14. Cross border claims

Cross border claims are on-balance sheet exposures to counterparties based on the location of those counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on the branch of a bank or other financial institution, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is situated. Claims on individual countries or area, after risk transfer, amounting to 10% or more of the aggregate cross border claims are shown as follows:

Figures in HK\$m	Banks and Other Financial Institutions	Public Sector Entities	Others	Total
As at 30 June 2006				
Asia Pacific excluding Hong Kong				
– South Korea	14,495	-	2,199	16,694
- Others	17,080	-	4,196	21,276
North America	1,370	4,880	7,138	13,388
Western Europe				
– United Kingdom	50,022	-	1,973	51,995
- Others	25,062	1,036	1,481	27,579
As at 31 December 2005				
Asia Pacific excluding Hong Kong				
- South Korea	1,290	_	786	2,076
- Others	15,451	-	3,736	19,187
North America	4,474	3,808	2,526	10,808
Western Europe				
- United Kingdom	42,712	-	715	43,427
- Others	34,371	1,195	507	36,073

15. Currency risk

Foreign currency exposures arising from trading, non-trading and structural positions, with an individual currency constituting 10% or more of the total net position in all foreign currencies, are shown as follows:

Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
USD		
Spot assets	99,358	95,852
Spot liabilities	(81,367)	(79,944)
Forward purchases	267,119	196,056
Forward sales	(286,967)	(210,890)
Net (short) / long non-structural position	(1,857)	1,074

The Bank and its subsidiaries had the following net structural foreign currency exposures which exceeded 10% of the net structural foreign currency exposure in all currencies.

Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Vietnamese Dong	169	170
Chinese Renminbi	948	
United Arab Emirates Dirham	495	

16. Capital adequacy ratios

Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Capital adequacy ratio	16.0%	15.1%
Adjusted capital adequacy ratio	15.7%	14.8%

The capital adequacy ratio is computed on the consolidated basis of the Bank and certain of its financial subsidiaries as specified by the HKMA for its regulatory purposes, and is in accordance with the Third Schedule to the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The adjusted capital adequacy ratio incorporating market risk is computed on an unconsolidated basis as agreed with the HKMA, and is in accordance with the guideline on "Maintenance of Adequate Capital Against Market Risk" under the Supervisory Policy Manual issued by the HKMA.

17. Components of capital base after deductions

The capital base after deductions used in the calculation of the above capital adequacy ratio on the consolidated basis of the Bank and certain of its subsidiaries and reported to the HKMA is analysed as follows:

Figures in HK\$m	At 30 June 2006	At 31 December 2005
Core capital:		
Paid up ordinary share capital	101	101
Irredeemable non-cumulative preference shares	3,800	3,800
Share premium	12,477	12,477
Reserves (including retained earnings)	9,751	6,794
Minority interests	52	51
Deduct: Goodwill	(611)	(611)
	25,570 	22,612
Eligible supplementary capital:		
Properties revaluation reserve (at 70%)	2	2
Available-for-sale securities revaluation reserve	(132)	(86)
Collective impairment allowances for impaired		
assets and regulatory reserve	961	769
Subordinated liabilities	3,724	3,781
	4,555 	4,466
Total capital base before deductions	30,125	27,078
Deductions from total capital base	(1,441)	(1,400)
Deductions from total capital base		

Additional Information

18. Liquidity ratio

	6 months ended 30 June 2006	6 months ended 30 June 2005
Average liquidity ratio for the period	42.0%	33.7%

The average liquidity ratio is computed as the simple average of each calendar month's average liquidity ratio of the Bank for the period.

The liquidity ratio is computed on an unconsolidated basis and in accordance with the Fourth Schedule to the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

By order of the Board

Lai Wing Nga Company Secretary

Hong Kong 8 August 2006